

XLIII.—*Description of a new Species of the Coleopterous Family Cetoniidæ from Madagascar.* By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

Stenotarsia punctiventris, n. sp.

Nigra; thorace sanguineo, maculis duabus nigris, scutello sanguineo; elytris obsolete striato-punctatis, sanguineis, singulo macula parva discoidali nigra. ♀. Long. 6 lin.

Head velvety black; clypeus shining, closely and rather strongly punctured, the apex distinctly and acutely incised. Thorax narrower than the elytra, more convex than in its allies, somewhat circular in outline, very slightly narrowed at the anterior angles, which are not produced; the margins not incrassate, fringed with black hair. On the disk behind the middle are two small, round, widely separated, black spots. Scutellum rather large, nearly an equilateral triangle. Elytra somewhat depressed, slightly narrowed towards the apex, the apical callosity very obtuse. Each elytron has four somewhat irregular indistinct lines of punctures, and on the disk a round black spot, placed a little nearer to the suture than to the side, and a trifle nearer to the base than to the apex. Sides of the metasternum and of the abdomen rather strongly vermiculate-punctate. Legs robust, strongly punctured. Pygidium moderately convex, about one quarter broader than long, opaque, rounded at the apex, the apical margin narrowly reflexed and shining; the rest of the surface is moderately thickly but obscurely punctured. Anterior tibiæ rather broad, armed with two teeth, *i. e.* one besides the apical projection.

This species most nearly resembles *Stenotarsia Scottii*, Janson, in general form, but the black spots on the elytra are differently placed. It is possible that it may be *S. crocata*, G. & P. (known to me only from description); but in that case the expression "clypeo parum exciso" is very misleading, as the clypeus is much more incised than in the allied species. The legs are more robust.

Hab. Madagascar.

Dr. Kraatz places *S. Scottii* in his genus *Linotarsia*, with *S. discoidalis* and *S. picta*, Waterh. As the genus *Linotarsia* is separated from *Stenotarsia* chiefly on account of the form of the thorax, I am rather at a loss to understand why these three species are associated, *S. discoidalis* having the thorax narrowed in front with porrect anterior angles. *S. Scottii* has the thorax almost circular; and *S. picta* has it constricted before the base, with diverging posterior angles.

Dr. Kraatz also mentions that "besides the build of the thorax *Linotarsia* is distinguished from *Stenotarsia* by the 3- (not 2-) toothed anterior tibiæ."

S. discoidalis and *S. picta* have three acute teeth in both sexes; but in *S. Scottii* (and *S. plagiata* more recently described by myself) the anterior tibiæ are only two-toothed in the male, the would-be basal one being so obscure as to be scarcely noticeable. In *S. punctiventris* here described, the anterior tibiæ have no trace of a third tooth, although the specimen is a female; I therefore place it in the genus *Stenotarsia*, although the form of the thorax &c. is that of "*Linotarsia Scottii*."

XLIV.—On a Polythalamian from the Salt-pools near Déva in Transylvania. By Dr. EUGEN VON DADAY*.

THE Protozoa of the numerous salt-ponds and pools in Transylvania were first studied, and compared with the Protozoan fauna of the sea and of fresh waters, by Prof. Géza Entz. It was found that "the Infusorian fauna of Transylvanian salt-pools, which cannot well be styled rich in comparison with that of the fresh waters, (1) possesses some new forms which have hitherto been found neither in fresh nor in sea water; (2) a portion of the Infusoria of the salt-pools has not previously been found in freshwater, but only in the sea; (3) the greater part of the Infusoria of the salt-pools is formed by those forms which occur both in fresh water and in the sea; and (4) only about a fourth part of the Infusoria found consists of forms which have not hitherto been found in sea-water"†. Lastly, however, it is stated that the Infusorian fauna of the continental salt-pools stands in closer relation to that of the sea than to that of the fresh water‡.

Among the thirty-seven Infusoria (Ciliata) enumerated in two memoirs§ by the above-mentioned naturalist from the salt-pools of Torda and Szamosfalva, eight species (*Acineta tuberosa*, Ehr.; *Phacus striatus*, Cohn; *Lacrymaria lagenula*, Clap. & Lachm.; *Aspidisca polystyla*, Stein; *Styloplotes*

* Translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., from the 'Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie,' Band xl. pp. 465-480. (See a preliminary note in 'Annals,' vol. xiii. p. 307.)

† 'The Infusorian Fauna of the Salt-pools of Torda and Szamosfalva' (in Hungarian), 1876, pp. 9, 10.

‡ *Loc. cit.* p. 10.

§ "On some Infusoria of the Salt-pool at Szamosfalva" (in Hungarian), *Naturhistorische Hefte*, Bd. ii. pp. 219-258, Taf. viii., x.; (in German), *ibid.* Bd. iii. pp. 33-72.